

8-5-1965

## Kabul Times (August 5, 1965, vol. 4, no. 111)

Bakhtar News Agency

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## THE WEATHER

Yesterday's Temperature  
Max. +30°C. Minimum 12°C.  
Sun sets today at 6:50 p.m.  
Sun rises tomorrow at 5:09 a.m.  
Tomorrow's Outlook: Clear

# KABUL TIMES

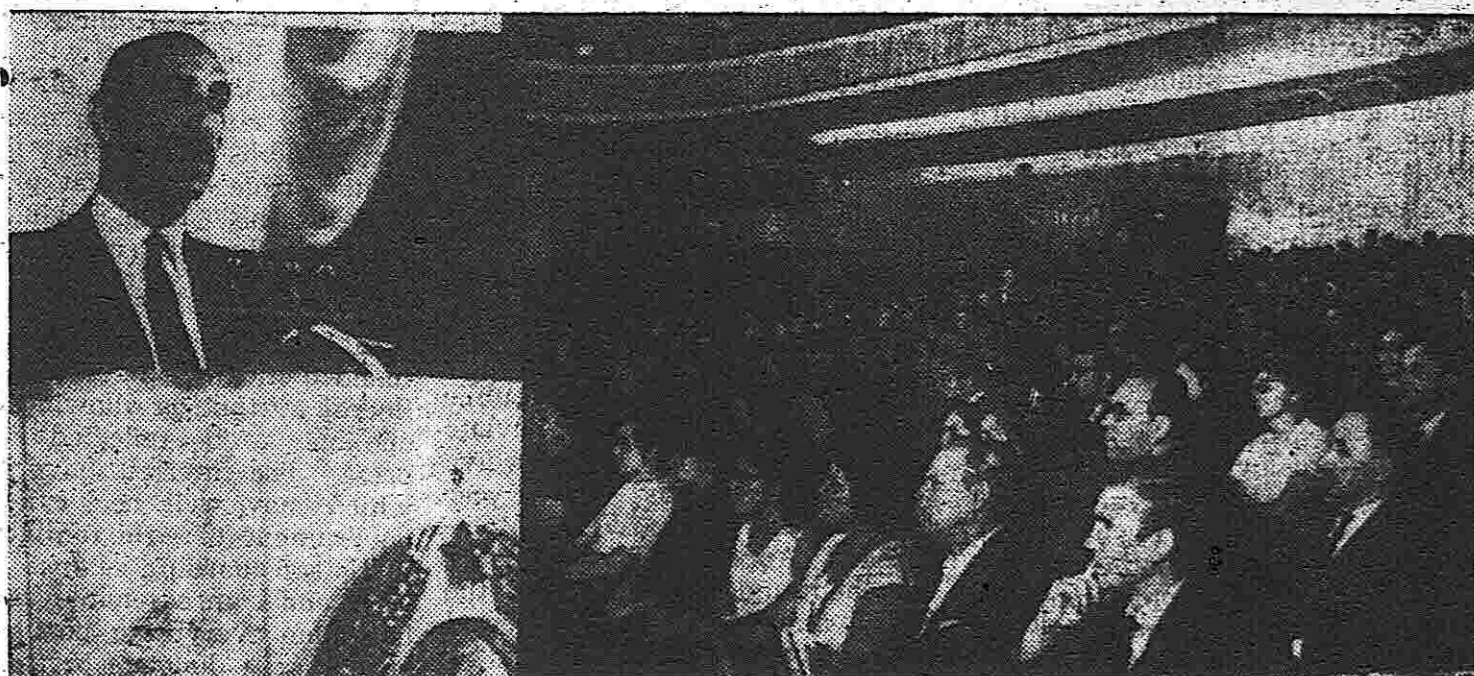
## NEWS STALLS

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VOL. IV, NO. 111

KABUL, THURSDAY, AUGUST 5, 1965, (ASAD 14, 1344, S.H.)

PRICE Af. 2



His Majesty King Mohammad Zahir Shah addresses a meeting of the Soviet Society for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Afghanistan at the Kremlin Theatre in Moscow on Wednesday. On the right is a part of the audience.

Telephoto

## Novas' Three-Week-Old Government Falls In Greece

ATHENS, August 5, (Reuter).—

The three-week-old government of George Athanassiades-Novas fell early today when Parliament rejected a vote of confidence by 167 votes to 131.

Novas immediately announced that his government would resign and he asked the Deputy Speaker of the House to suspend its emergency session until a new government was formed.

Novas took over 21 days ago after George Papandreu was ousted by King Constantine in a dispute over the Premier's attempts to dismiss the Defence Minister for opposing a rightwing purge in the army.

Novas formed his government following the resignation of George Papandreu on July 15 when King Constantine refused to appoint him.

## 8 Neutral Nations In Geneva Discuss Nuclear Weapons

GENEVA, Aug. 5, (DP).—Delegations of the eight neutral countries participating in the 17-nation disarmament conference convened here in camera Wednesday to discuss ways and means of stemming the spread of nuclear weapons in the world.

While the outcome of the session was not made known officially it leaked out that the neutrals for the time being will not throw in all their weight to bring about an agreement on the issue.

Their restraint is intended to induce the big powers to be ready for more compromise.

Before making their political and moral weight felt more clearly the neutrals will await the outcome of discussions on the final wording of a western compromise proposal for the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons, while experts of the four western powers, Britain, the United States, Italy and Canada, are trying to reach agreement on the final version of their joint proposal.

The eight neutral participants in the conference are India, Burma, Ethiopia, Mexico, Brazil, the UAR, Nigeria, and Sweden.

## Books Presented

KABUL, Aug. 5.—Tehran University has presented a number of volumes to Salahuddin Seljouki. The books were delivered to him by Tabatabaye, Cultural Counsellor of the Iranian Embassy, yesterday.

## Their Majesties Attend Ballet

MOSCOW, Aug. 5.—Their Majesties and members of their party saw the ballet "Pearl" presented by the Ballet Company of the Leningrad Opera in the Palace of Congresses Wednesday.

Among those present in the government box together with the royal couple were Anastas Mikoyan, President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, Soviet Prime Minister Alexei Kosygin and other Soviet statesmen.

The audience warmly applauded Their Majesties.

## Truck Crash Kills One

KABUL, Aug. 5.—One member of the Labour Corps was killed and two others were seriously injured when a Labour Corps truck crashed at the intersection of Kargha and Central Silo Roads. The Traffic Department reports the driver fled.

## Six UN Council Members Exchange Views On Vietnam

NEW YORK, August 5, (Reuter).—

Representatives of the Security Council six elected members exchanged views last night on the Vietnam crisis, responding to President Johnson's appeal for ideas from UN to promote a negotiated settlement.

Informed sources said Radhakrishna Ramani of Malaysia, the only Southeast Asian country represented, has assumed leadership of the group. The others are Holland, Jordan, the Ivory Coast, Bolivia and Uruguay.

The sources said it was too early to say what results might be forthcoming from the contacts, but they did not rule out the possibility of a call for a formal meeting of the Council to discuss the situation. The United States has said it would not object to this.

The USSR's position was uncertain. Previously the Soviets have shown no interest in seeing the issue brought before the Council. Both China and North Vietnam, which are not represented here—though South Vietnam is (by an observer)—have denied the UN's competence in the situation.

Last night's private talks among the elected members—the four great powers and Nationalist China occupy permanent Council seats—grew out of a conference called primarily to discuss the Cyprus situation, in hopes of formulating a resolution for submission to the Council when it resumes discussion of this issue today (1900 GMT).

Both Malaysia and Jordan are

known to have canvassed support for an appeal to the Council on Vietnam some time ago, but to have dropped the idea.

Ramani was understood to be interested now in the possibility of obtaining some sort of assurance that the USSR would not veto a constructive solution aimed at bringing the parties, in Johnson's words, "from the battlefield to the negotiating table."

Meanwhile, United Nations sources poured cold water on reports published in the press that U Thant, the Secretary-General, was considering a visit to Hanoi to make a cease-fire appeal.

These sources said that U Thant still believed in the urgent need for a Vietnam ceasefire, but he was not thinking of any such dramatic initiative as a trip to the area.

Furthermore, it was pointed out, there was no hint the North Vietnam government would welcome him.

They and the Chinese spurned a suggestion, earlier this year, by what he described then as "well-wishers", for a visit to Peking and Hanoi. There was no suggestion here that there had been any change of heart.

## His Majesty Emphasises Tradition Of Friendship Between Afghanistan, USSR

MOSCOW, August 5.—

"THE friendship between our peoples has a strong tradition behind it and is growing stronger every day as our contacts become wider and our peoples learn more about each other," His Majesty told the thousands of people gathered in the hall of the Kremlin Theatre at a meeting held Wednesday in honour of Their Majesties by the Soviet Society for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Afghanistan.

Anastas Mikoyan, President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, was among the Soviet leaders present in the hall decorated with Afghan and Soviet flags.

The royal couple was welcomed by the Vice-Chairman of the Union of Soviet Friendship Societies, Viktor Gorskoy. "Relations between our two countries," he said, "are a vivid embodiment of the principles of peaceful co-existence. They not only meet the interests of our peoples, but also contribute to the consolidation of general peace."

"Relations between our countries have become a model of good neighbourly co-operation," Gorskoy stressed. "Our peoples are happy to know that the Soviet-Afghan frontier is one of peace and friendship."

"Afghanistan's policy of neutrality and non-alignment helps ease international tension, and strengthen peace in the Middle East and the rest of the world."

"It is a pleasure to know that economic and technical co-operation between our countries contributes to the development of our friendly neighbour," the speaker said. He pointed out that the cultural and scientific co-operation programme for 1965 provides for the further extension of co-operation between the two countries.

The Vice-Chairman of the Soviet Society for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Afghanistan, orientalist Nikolai Dvorvankov, recalled that Soviet-Afghan relations have existed for more

than 100 years. The scientist stressed that a big role in strengthening friendly relations between the USSR and Afghanistan, and in improving mutual relations between the Afghan and Soviet peoples, is played by the Society for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Afghanistan, and its counterpart—the Afghan-Soviet Friendship Society.

Addressing the meeting cosmonaut Gherman Titov said that he had seen Afghanistan from outer space. "I could clearly see vast green valleys, hoary mountain peaks and the capital of Afghanistan, Kabul."

The cosmonaut stressed that his colleagues and he wanted to see all other countries as peaceful and covered with blossoming orchards as Afghanistan. "We should like to see all countries live as good neighbours and their citizens happy and prospering."

His Majesty noted in his speech to the Society the role of scientists and art workers in strengthening friendship. "During the past few years the Soviet scientists have produced useful books and pamphlets familiarising the Soviet public with Afghanistan. The Afghan people are also learning more and more about the life of

(Contd. on page 2)

## Her Majesty Honoured At Tea, Visits Museum

MOSCOW, Aug. 5.—Her Majesty the Queen Wednesday was honoured at a tea party and visited a Moscow museum.

Klavdia Kosygin, the wife of the Soviet Prime Minister, held the tea party in honour of Her Majesty. It was attended by Elena Kirilenko, Vanina Mazurova, Galina Polyanskaya, Tatyana Usatova, Raisa Malinetskaya and others. Her Majesty was accompanied by members of her retinue.

In the morning Her Majesty visited Oruzhemava Palata (The Armoury)—one of the most interesting museums of Moscow. With her were Prince Shah Mahmoud and Mrs. Ali Shah Suleiman. The visitors were accompanied by wives of Soviet statesmen, Vanina Mazurova, Galina Antonova, and Vera Kikteva.

Gathered in the Oruzhemava Palata are rare collections, including weapons of different ages, ancient armour of Russian and foreign soldiers, jewels, gold and silver services.

The guests' attention was drawn to a huge display case with the dresses of Russian tsarinas made of gold and silver brocade and richly decorated with precious lace and embroidery. They were told that the tsarina's mantle should be borne by nine pages.

Among rare works of art the guests saw a huge ivory eagle which was presented to the Russian Tsar by the Emperor of Japan. The eagle recently again visited Japan, where it was shown at a Soviet exhibition.

## His Majesty, USSR Leaders Hold Talks

MOSCOW, Aug. 5.—Formal talks between His Majesty the King and Soviet leaders began in the Kremlin Wednesday morning.

Present on behalf of Afghanistan were Ali Mohammad, Minister of Court; Sayyed Kassim Rishitya, Minister of Finance; Dr. Mohammad Nasser Keshawarz, Minister of Agriculture; Ataulla Nasser Zia, Chief of Protocol, and Dr. Ghafoor Rawan Farhadi, Director-General of Political Affairs.

Present for the Soviet Union were President Anastas Mikoyan, Premier Alexei Kosygin and Vice-Premier Dimitri Polyansky.

A spokesman of the Afghan delegation after the talks told a Bakhtar correspondent that at these discussions, which were held in an atmosphere of cordiality, subjects of common interest to the two countries, including the further expansion of economic and cultural relations, and the international situation were discussed.

Prior to the talks, His Majesty placed a wreath on the late Lenin's tomb.

His Majesty granted an audience to Afghan students in Moscow and met members of the Association of Cultural Relations with Afghanistan in the Friendship Palace during the afternoon of the second day of his visit.



## Battle Against Hunger

By Cedric Day  
Acting Deputy Director for  
FAO in Asia

General of FAO in 1960, is in itself an excellent example of international co-operation. The Campaign is, in a sense, a re-dedication of FAO to the charter of the Organisation which sets out the objectives of FAO to improve the nutritional standards of the people of the world and ensure food in plenty for people everywhere.

Perhaps the most distinguishing favourable characteristic of the two decades which have passed since the end of the Second World War has been the increasing range and scope of international co-operation in science, technology and in, for the sake of a better definition, 'humanity'. No matter how violent the disagreements of countries and blocs of countries have been—and continue to be—in the realm of politics and ideologies, co-operation in these fields which directly influence the day-to-day life of mankind has continued to spread. This is evident in medicine and in matters generally concerning health, in education, in the care of children and in combating malnutrition and hunger.

We in the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations (FAO) are, of course, especially conscious of the food situation and while there is plenty of evidence to show the growing awareness of the problem of hunger, the need to react on a massive world scale to meet the challenge of hunger remains paramount. International Co-operation Year should, therefore, serve to intensify the struggle against hunger.

The Freedom From Hunger Campaign (FFHC) which was launched by Dr. B.R. Sen, Director

of the drive to enlist wide public support for measures to alleviate the food problem will receive renewed emphasis this year through the Young World Mobilisation Appeal. This is being launched under the aegis of the FFHC and will cover the period from October 1965 to March 1966. During this time, efforts will be made in every country in the world to arouse the young people to action in the struggle to increase food production and raise nutritional standards. Through these young people it is hoped to start a new and invigorated drive to cope with the world food problem on an ever-increasing scale.

(Indian Review)

## Southern Rhodesian Working To Gain U.S. Support For Majority Rule Struggle

An African in New York City is attempting to accomplish from without what he and others have failed to do from within.

Kotsho Loyd Dube is attempting to gain majority rule for Africans in Southern Rhodesia. His country is all that is left of what was once the Central African Federation, and instead of moving toward majority rule for Africans who outnumber the whites by ten to one, like Northern Rhodesia, which is now Zambia, and Nyasaland, now the independent state of Malawi, Southern Rhodesia is allying itself with its southern neighbour, South Africa.

Once hailed in his homeland as the country's first African bank clerk, Dube is now trying to develop sentiment in the United States in favour of several million Africans who are carrying on a bitter struggle to free themselves from mounting oppression. Nkomo and more than 2,000 other leaders are in restriction, banished to a remote area where they have no influence. In addition more than 10,000 other Africans, also opposed to the harsh rule of a white minority, are languishing in jails, serving sentences for political crimes such as attending rallies, singing petitions or merely discussing their fate with others.

Dube and his counterparts in London, Cairo, Dar-es-Salaam and Zambia have little or no financial backing and are inexperienced in the techniques of the international lobbyists. But they continue the struggle.

Dube's greatest expectation of support is from member states of the United Nations, especially the African and Asian states.

While Dube has no voice on deliberations by UN committees on the problem of Southern Rhodesia, he is buttonholing those who can speak in behalf of his people.

He doesn't know how long it will take to accomplish his mission but he can't return home before it is completed, for the instant he steps upon Southern Rhodesian soil, he will be jailed.

So as he goes about his tasks in the U.S., not knowing when, if ever, he will see his wife or his baby daughter.

Nonetheless, he has been encouraged by the response he has found in New York at the UN. He has addressed several small gatherings, including students at Fordham University, and he has been able to get enough contributions to sustain himself.

He says his contacts with American have been encouraging. He added:

"Because the United States is a democracy and Americans believe in majority rule, they can understand our aspirations. They know that what we seek is only what they themselves had to fight for: representative government."

(CONTINENTAL PRESS)

## His Majesty Addresses Afghan - USSR Society

(Contd. from page 1)

The friendly neighbouring people of the Soviet Union and rejoice at the steady scientific and economic progress in the USSR. Hundreds of Afghan students study various spheres of science and technology in your hospitable country. These cultural relations, together with economic contacts, are growing ever stronger.

His Majesty stressed that the Afghan people highly appreciate disinterested financial and economic co-operation with the Soviet Union which has helped Afghanistan accomplish its first and second five-year plans. The Afghan people's desire for economic, social and cultural progress steps from their sincere desire to improve their living conditions, and ensure their well-being.

The new Constitution of Afghanistan, adopted last year, is an expression of the aspirations of our people. In keeping with the spirit of this great national document our civil and political rights should be implemented parallel to our economic development and cultural progress.

"The Afghan people are for the progress of the peoples of the world, and they regard these aspirations as a part of the efforts of all mankind to ensure peaceful co-existence, peace and tranquillity."

"Afghanistan regards good will and friendship with all the peoples and nations of the world as the general line of its policy. Abiding by the policy of positive neutrality and free judgment, it refrains from participation in military groupings. In our opinion the guaranteeing of the rights of peoples and nations to determine their destiny is an important condition for peaceful co-existence. Peace will be lasting only if all the peoples are free and if colonialism is abolished in all forms and manifestations. Together with a big group of peace-loving states, Afghanistan has confirmed this tenet, conforming to the United Nations Charter. It has also been confirmed in statements of the Bandung Belgrade and Cairo conferences."

His Majesty, speaking on his own behalf and on behalf of Her

Majesty and their party, expressed appreciation for the friendly reception given them in the Soviet Union. He said he was glad to meet the Soviet people again. "Your comrade," His Majesty said, "said here today that he flew over Afghanistan and saw our valleys and mountains, but it was difficult for him to see our country well from such an altitude." His Majesty expressed the hope that cosmonaut Titov would visit Afghanistan.

## Ministers Discuss New Western Highway In Herat

HERAT, Aug. 5.—Abdullah Yafali, Minister of Planning, and Abdul Malik, Deputy Governor of Herat province on Tuesday visited the cotton mill being built in an area of 51 acres on the banks of the Harirud River. The buildings will include ginning and pressing plants, warehouses for cotton and cottonseed and a power house.

The Minister of Planning later visited the cotton warehouses in the town and watched ginning and baling processes. At present 500 tons of ginned cotton is ready for export.

At a meeting on Monday afternoon, in which the Ministers of Planning and Public Works also participated, the subject of maintaining and repairing the new Western Highway and budgetary appropriations for it were discussed. The 678 km long Torgundi-Herat-Kandahar highway was completed last week.

A large part of the modern 481 km. long Kabul-Kandahar highway has also been built. It is to be completed by November.

At the meeting the officials decided that the Commandant-General of the Labour Corps, the Director-General of Road Maintenance and the Chief Engineer of the Western Highway should draw up the budget for repairing and maintaining the highway and present it to the proper authorities.

## PRESS At a Glance

All the dailies yesterday carried news and pictures about Their Majesties' state visit to the Soviet Union. Anis also carried a photo of His Royal Highness Prince Ahmad Shah who will act as Regent to the Throne during His Majesty's absence. The main picture published on the paper's front page was that of His Majesty the King having talks with the Soviet Prime Minister Alexei Kosygin.

In its editorial the paper commended the interim government's liberal attitude in allowing public opinion to be reflected in the press. The interim government, which may well be called the government of the enlightened, while safeguarding against vulgarity and unreasonable excesses, has done everything possible to encourage a dialogue between the people and the government and thus prepare the ground for one of the basic values incorporated in the new Constitution.

Even a glance at the newspapers since the interim government took over is enough to show what a great debate went on what the first draft of the new Press Law was published. The publication of aims and biographical sketches of parliamentary candidates is another step in the right direction. This reasoned and quiet discussion is necessary for taking the next steps on the difficult road to democratisation.

The same issue of the paper carried a letter to the editor signed Sher Ahmad from Jaded Matwand calling upon the Municipal Corporation to go ahead with its plans to bring down all these houses which have been and are being built at the foothills of the Sher Darwazeh mountain in violation of municipal regulations. On many occasions the Corporation has publicly announced that there is a ban on new constructions in these areas. But people have been building new houses in a haphazard manner contributing much to the ugliness of that part of the city.

Recently the Corporation threatened that the newly built houses will be demolished as a punishment for violation of the regulations. But nothing has been done since the announcement and people are continuing to build new houses with full speed. The Corporation should act swiftly on its decisions.

Another letter complained that since the Ministry of Education charges rent for school canteens the prices of all items on sale are much higher than in the market. No one but the students suffer. The letter requested the Ministry to revise its decision and let the contractors run school canteens without having to pay rent.

Yesterday's Anis devoted a whole page to national and international economic affairs. An article by the paper's economic commentator was entitled "Economic Conditions in Developing Countries." The problem of population and economic growth was discussed in another article. The translation of an article from the Arab Common Market also appeared on the page.

Yesterday's Islah in its editorial touched on the problem of textbooks in schools. After mentioning that Afghanistan is one of the very few countries where education is free all the way from kindergarten to the university, the editorial said this entails a great deal of expenditure. Supply of school textbooks is one of the major problems right now. A little care on the part of parents and students themselves can reduce the strain on the education budget. If books are kept in good condition they can be used again and again, and it is up to the parents to see that their children do not misuse or mishandle books.

## Over 50 University Students Study Pharmacy

By Fatch M. Danishfur  
Journalism Student, Kabul University

Since 1338 (1959) the College of Pharmacy has graduated 39 pharmacists, 18 of whom have remained on the faculty.

Besides these professors the College teaching staff is composed of several foreign teachers. There are more French among the foreign group because, in an effort to improve its scientific standards, the College in 1342 (1963) signed an affiliation contract containing 21 academic principles with the Universities of France.

Fifty-three students are enrolled in the College which was established in 1338 (1959) as part of the College of Medicine. It became an independent faculty in 1341 (1962) under the presidency of the late Dr. Sayed Abdulla Sayed.

In 1344 (1965) the College was again merged with the College of Medicine. Under this arrangement administration is the responsibility of the College of Medicine and instruction that of the department of Pharmacy.

Says Dr. Faqir M. Zmary, faculty director, "the College is not only responsible for training efficient pharmacists but it is a vital institution in the medical and economic well-being of the people."

Students are enrolled in this college after completing the basic science year. Next year ten persons from basic science classes will be enrolled in the college, according to a resolution of the University Academic Senate.

So far three graduates have gone to France for further study. Three are slated to study in the Soviet Union and one in India.

Subjects taught are Biochemistry, Microbiology, Toxicology, Pharmacodynamics, Organic Chemistry, Hematology, Foodstuffs control, Analytical Chemistry, Pharmacy Chemistry, Medical Herbs and Pharmacy Clinic.

The College is equipped with eight laboratories. Most of them are organised in two parts—one for students and the other for professors.

### MEDICAL HERBS

In this laboratory there is a collection of 180 species of wild Afghan herbs, leaves, roots and bark in powder form. Some are sent abroad for more comprehensive analysis.

### PARASITOLOGY

Department head Prof. G. Sawl says, "there are a large number of parasite caused diseases in Afghanistan. Most important of these are: Entamoeba Histolytica, Taenia Saginata, Ascaris Lumbricoides, and Ancylostomduodenale. Most of these parasites are taken into the body by eating unwashed vegetables and improperly cooked meat and through the pores of the skin. Prevention of parasite diseases is simple. People need

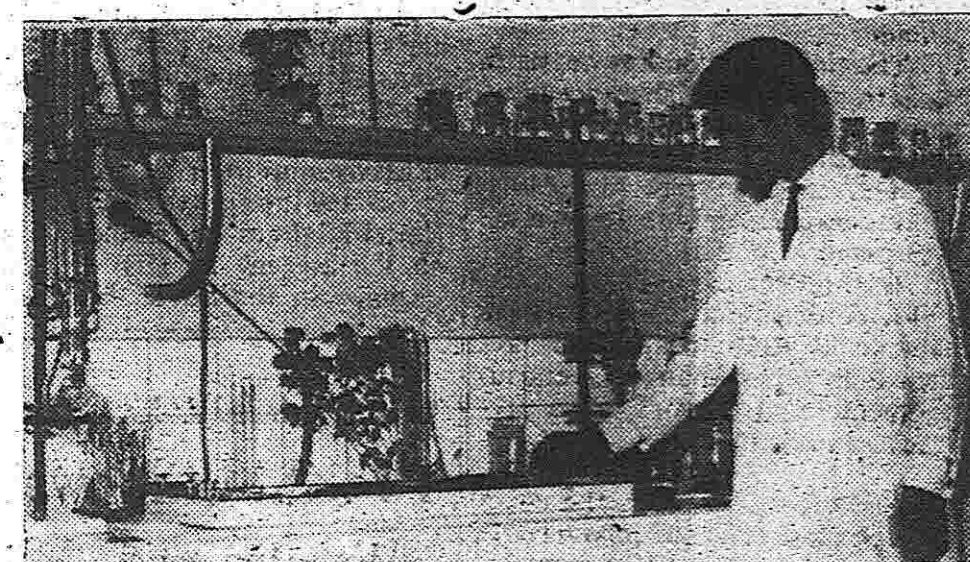
(Contd. on page 4)

### Do You Know?

That an automatic nose has been made which can find the smallest smell in any wrappings or containers. It can pick up any smell but it cannot tell them apart.

That a computer now acts as burglar alarm in a nuclear power station. It flashes a warning of danger and at the same time suggests what should be done to end the danger.

That scientists have reached the lowest temperature on earth. They have reached within one millionth of one degree above absolute zero which is minus 273.15 degrees centigrade. Laws of physics say absolute zero cannot be obtained.



Laboratories in the Pharmacy Department

## EASY TO READ Two Buckets; Two Views

Following the request of teachers and students each week we will have one article on the Student Special page labeled "Easy To Read". The words printed in bold type will be explained at the end of the story.

This is a very old story about two buckets. They both lived in the same well. The first bucket was very unhappy all of the time and said, "I'm full of water when I come to the top of the well, but I'm always empty when I go back down."

The other bucket was always very happy. The first bucket just couldn't understand why he was happy, so one day he asked him, "Why are you always so happy?" And the second bucket answered, "Because no matter how empty I am when

(Contd. on page 4)

## Second Prize Winner

## Hike To Band-i-Amir Teaches Persistence

Khushal Habibi, one of the five second place winners in the Kabul Times contest to record "My Most Interesting Experience", is a student in the thirteenth class at the Afghan Institute of Technology where he studies civil engineering. The son of Abdul Hai Habibi, he first studied English in Pakistan.

"But I have promises to keep and miles to go before I sleep," I remembered this line (from Robert Frost's Stopping in the Woods on a Snowy Evening) while I was traveling with two

friends on a cold and chilly night. Although it was summer and the month of August but the vastness of the valley and the breeze had made the night cold and chilly.

We left the truck in which we were travelling in one of the many beautiful valleys which we saw on our way. Since this was our first time in this land, we had no idea where we were. We started our long hike the way we were directed by the friendly people in the truck. It was about 7 p.m. and we expected to reach our destination in about two hours. Our destination was the

Band-i-Amir lakes. Time had finally arrived to see one of nature's thousand wonders.

We started hiking in high spirits and were doing our best to reach the lakes before sunset. After finishing the long walk of the valley we turned in the wrong direction and without realising our mistake we reached a place with a dead end. This was the moment when fear took over us and we knew that we had lost our way in a land so vast and lonely that the only sound we could hear was the whistling of the wind.

(Contd. on page 4)

## Six Policemen Take W.German Course

SIX Afghan students have been police officer-cadets in the Federal Republic of Germany for a year and a half now. Behsudwal Abdul Wakil, Sardar Heiderchel and Marufshah Shinwari from Jalalabad, Mohammad Eshak Aloko and Khair Mohammad Nurzai from Kandahar and Mohammad Sediq Malekyar from Kabul will be taking the examination to qualify as detective inspectors in Germany after four-years of training.

The six learned the German language in an eight month course at the Arolsen Goethe Institute. The first stage in their long training was the basic police course in Munster. After that, they learned shooting, car-driving, radio transmitting, teleprinting, photography and the reading of clues with the Wuppertal police force.

A policeman not only has to be able to drive his car, but also repair it if necessary. In the picture on the right, Sardar Heiderchel is changing a sparking plug in a jeep. From left to right Behsudwal Abdul Wakil, Sediq Malekyar, Sardar Heiderchel, teacher Peter Huster, Khair Nurzai, Marufshah Shinwari.



## Security Council Again Discusses Cyprus Problem

## Faqir Ahmad Plans To Set Up Own Pharmacy Here

My ambition is to establish my own Institute of Pharmacology and manufacture as many varieties of vitamin tablets, injection solutions and other drugs as possible", says Fakir Ahmad a fourth year student at the College of Pharmacy.

This is a sure way to help the country and the people. Enormous amounts of foreign exchange are used to import medicine which can be economically produced in Afghanistan.

### Republic in 1960

Cyprus has been ruled by Persians, the Egyptians, the Romans, the Turks, and the British. It became an independent country in 1960. According to an agreement the President is elected for five years from the Greek community and the vice-president is elected from the Turkish community. The House of Representatives has 70 per cent Greek members and 30 per cent Turkish members.

Archbishop Makarios was elected the first president. Separate Greek and Turkish departments were set up to deal with religious, educational and other affairs.

In 1963 fighting broke out between the two communities when President Makarios suggested changes which the Turks felt would reduce their rights. In March 1964 the United Nations agreed to send a UN force to Cyprus to keep the peace but fighting continued until August 1964. The UN force is still in Cyprus.

Although through the interference of the United Nations, a ceasefire was achieved last year after violent fighting between the Turkish and Cypriot communities of the island, the two groups failed to agree on terms of cooperation about running the country's affairs.

### UN Ceasefire

The present disagreement is over a decision by the Cyprus government, in which now only the Greek Cypriots work, to extend the life of Cyprus' parliament to one year and extend the term of office for President for one year. Turkish Cypriots say the decision is against the constitution of Cyprus.

Turkey has been supporting the Turkish Cypriots and Greece supporting the Greek Cypriots.



## Maxwell Taylor Says S. Vietnam Not Discouraged

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5. (DPA)—Maxwell Taylor, outgoing U.S. Ambassador to South Vietnam, yesterday gave President Lyndon B. Johnson a two-hour report on the situation in war-torn Vietnam. Johnson has made General Taylor a member of his State Affairs Advisory Staff and called on him during the next few days to consult on Vietnam with Secretary of State Dean Rusk, Defence Secretary Robert McNamara and Johnson's other advisers.

Following White House talks, Taylor summed up his impression on the Vietnam situation by saying that when he left Saigon, South Vietnam had not been discouraged. The U.S. troop reinforcements had already strengthened the morale of the South Vietnamese army and population.

Taylor emphasised that cooperation with the various governments in Saigon has been good. The departing ambassador refused to predict the chances of a military victory in Vietnam. He said a good deal would have been achieved if North Vietnam could be convinced that the path of aggression did not pay off.

One could not expect the Viet Cong rebels to become law-abiding citizens of the country in a short time.

Asked whether further American soldiers were required in Vietnam, in addition to the latest troop reinforcements, Taylor merely said: "I do not know. That is a pragmatic question, which will transpire from developments."

Comparing today's situation with that of last year he could only say that in many respects the situation has worsened, but in others it had considerably improved. The young political leaders of South Vietnam had gained a great deal of experience and therefore the political future did not look too dark, he added.

## U.S. Official Feels China Won't Enter Vietnam War Now

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5. (Reuter).—William P. Bundy, Assistant Secretary of State for Eastern Affairs, said last night, he did not think China would involve itself directly in the Vietnam war under present circumstances.

Bundy said in a television interview it was difficult to give a concrete answer but unless the United States directly threatened the existence of the North Vietnamese regime which it was not doing, "I think the People's Republic of China will hesitate a long while before getting directly involved, because I think they are fully aware of their own vulnerability".

## Plans Drawn Up For New Capital Of Kunar

KABUL, Aug. 5.—The project for the new town at Asadabad, the capital of Kunar province, is under the consideration of the Ministry of Public Works.

A team of officials from the Department of Town Planning and Building, which went to Asadabad on July 31, has returned to Kabul. The team has completed its report and plans are now being drawn up for the new town. It will include a grand mosque, administrative offices, public parks, a hotel, a business centre, schools and other facilities.

## Two Buckets

(Contd. from page 3)

I go down, I always come up full of nice cold water." Now this little story has a moral to it. You can look at everything that happens to you in one of two ways: You can look at it and see the good like the second bucket, or you can look at it and see the bad like the first bucket.

**Bucket:** We get water from the well in this and carry water in it

**No matter:** Doesn't matter, isn't important

**Moral:** The idea in a story that shows us good or bad

## Soviets Protest Payment To Belgium For Peacekeeping

UNITED NATIONS, August 5, (AP).—The Soviet Union protested to UN Secretary-General U Thant Wednesday the payment of 1.5 million dollars to Belgium for the UN peacekeeping force.

In a strongly worded note, Ambassador Planton D. Morozov, acting UN permanent representative of the Soviet Union, demanded Thant take immediate steps to cancel the agreement "concerning the

## Pharmacy School

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only bury excretes in the ground and refrain from using animal manure as fertiliser on gardens and farms."

## TOXICOLOGY

In this laboratory materials are analysed for toxic content. Those experimenting here learn to detect poisons and this is a help to industry and the police. The latter often deal with cases involving poisoning.

Prof. of Toxicology Ibad Raufi says, "factory workers and type-setters who are liable to be poisoned during the course of their work should be examined by this laboratory every once in a while."

## PHARMACY CLINIC

Here effective materials are extracted from herbs and medicines produced in foreign countries are analysed to ascertain whether or not they are properly manufactured.

## MICROBIOLOGY

Microbes are cultivated here to determine their resistance to medicines.

## ORGANIC CHEMISTRY

What the elements of living matter are and how they combine is discovered by experimentation here.

## DESCRIPTIVE CHEMISTRY

How to distinguish metal from non-metal materials is also part of the laboratory curriculum.

## PHARMACOLOGY

Experiments are performed here to determine effects of medicine on animals such as dogs, guinea pigs, rabbits.

Says Khalilul Mokadar, assistant Dean and teacher, "the College has a plot of land where Medical Herbs are grown so the students can become familiar with the different species, their growth habits and resistance to water and soil."

## PUBLICATIONS

For the first time in its history the College will publish a magazine in the near future called "Darmal".

## Wheat Seed Imported To Upgrade Local Varieties

KABUL, Aug. 5.—The Ministry of Agriculture has imported 50 tons of wheat from the United States for distribution among farmers in different regions of the country for use as seed.

According to the Director of Plant Research in the Ministry of Agriculture, the wheat has been imported in accordance with the programme of upgrading local varieties of wheat. This is being done together with the local programme for improving wheat.

## CHINESE ENVOY MEETS PREMIER

KABUL, Aug. 5.—Ambassador Chen Feng of the People's Republic of China paid a courtesy call on Prime Minister Dr. Mohammad Yousuf in his office yesterday morning.

Chen Feng was recently appointed Ambassador of his country to Afghanistan.

payment of the above mentioned compensation".

There was no immediate comment from the United Nations on the Soviet demand, or any explanation of how the United Nations could cancel a payment already made.

The Soviet Union has never paid anything for the UN peacekeeping operation in the Congo, contending that the UN assessments were illegal since they were made by the General Assembly instead of the Security Council.

In his letter to Thant, the Soviet Ambassador said the payment to Belgium "cannot be regarded as other than an encouragement to aggressors, as a reward for brigandage."

"In accordance with the generally recognised rules of international law concerning the responsibility of the aggressor for aggression committed by him, the Belgian government should itself bear full moral and material responsibility for all consequences of its aggression against the Republic of the Congo."

"The permanent mission of the Soviet Union to the United Nations draws the Secretariat's attention to the fact that it has no right to enter into any agreements on behalf of the United Nations concerning the payment of compensation without the authorisation of the Security Council."

## Dr. Hamed Returns From U.S. Trip

KABUL, Aug. 5.—Dr. Abdul Samad Hamed, President of Kabul University, returned home Tuesday after a trip to the U.S. and the Federal Republic of Germany.

Dr. Hamed spent 40 days in the U.S. on the invitation of the U.S. government. He visited scientific institutions and universities.

On his way home, he was invited by Bonn and Cologne Universities to visit their different departments and for talks on the partnership agreements between Kabul University and the two West German universities.

## Band-i-Amir Hike

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We saw nothing except hills, on all sides, it seemed as though we were locked in by the mountains surrounding us. One by one we lost hope, we were afraid that we would never be able to find a way out of this vast and empty land.

After walking for several hours we were completely exhausted and it looked as if the cold had chilled every bone in our body. We decided to sleep the rest of the night and continue the trip in the morning. Because of the cold we hardly went to sleep but were listening to the chattering of our teeth. At last after waiting for a long time daylight arrived and we could feel the warmth of the sun.

With the arrival of the morning we set on our journey again and were lucky to find the magnificent lakes after a short hike. We were standing on the edge of the cliff and beneath us in the gorge we could see one of the most beautiful works of nature. This was the moment when I forgot all the pain in my body and could hardly remember the past night. Then I knew that in order to be successful and happy a person must face all sort of difficulties, no matter how hard they may be and never lose hope. This was the lesson nature thought me that day.

## Regent Attends Condolence Meeting For Dr. Najibulla

KABUL, Aug. 5.—His Royal Highness Prince Ahmad Shah, Regent of Afghanistan, attended a condolence meeting held to mourn the death of Dr. Najibulla at Sherpore grand mosque yesterday morning.

After prayers for the departed soul, His Royal Highness offered his sympathies to Dr. Mohammad Anas, Minister of Education, and other members of the bereaved family.

According to a firman issued by His Majesty the King, His Royal Highness the Prince will act as the Regent in His Majesty's absence in the Soviet Union.

## U.S. Congress Asked To O.K. Okinawa War Damage Claims

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5. (AP).—U.S. State Department and Defence Department officials asked Congress Wednesday to authorise payment of \$22 million for the settlement of 80,000 claims by inhabitants of Okinawa for post-war damages by U.S. armed forces.

Stanley R. Resor, Secretary of the Army, and Samuel D. Berger, Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for Far Eastern affairs, emphasised to a Senate foreign relations sub-committee that the United States recognises no legal requirement to pay for damages caused by the occupation forces between the armistice and the Japanese peace treaty in 1952.

"In the administration's judgment the equitable and moral obligation of the United States continues unsatisfied, however," Resor asserted. A joint Ryukyuan-U.S. committee has reviewed original claims and has agreed on the validity damages involving 80,000 individual claimants.

## Mari Nationalists Attack Pak Post

KABUL, Aug. 5.—A report from Southern Pakhtunistan says that Mari tribal nationalists attacked a Pakistani military post at Spin-Tangi. In the ensuing fighting two Pakistani troops were killed and three seriously wounded.

The report adds that the troops garrisoning the post fled leaving behind arms and ammunition and military equipment to the attacking nationalists.

Another report said that a second party of Mari nationalists raided the Pakistani military post at Gumbaz in Duki district. The raiders are said to have killed wounded a number of Pakistani troops stationed there and also captured arms and equipment.

## Agriculture Ministry To Establish Dairy Centre

KABUL, Aug. 5.—The Ministry of Agriculture is studying the possibilities of establishing a milk-products centre in Kabul.

The Publicity Department of the Ministry said yesterday that two New Zealand experts, sent under the Colombo Plan, were in Kabul for talks in this regard.

The subject has been under the Ministry's consideration since last year when the agencies concerned carried out a survey of the Kabul, Logar, Maidan and Ghazni areas.

## Home News In Brief

KABUL, Aug. 5.—Fire, suspected to have been caused by an electric stove, gutted one room and damaged another four on Maiwand Avenue yesterday afternoon.

The fire was extinguished by the Customs and Kabul Fire Brigades. The fire-fighting squad of the Ministry of Defence was also present on the scene.

The room, occupied by Abdul Kayyoun and Sayyed Akram, is said to have caught fire when the two, after preparing and eating their lunch, locked the room and left without switching off the stove.

KABUL, Aug. 5.—The Ministry of Press and Information has published a pamphlet on Afghan music.

Prepared with the cooperation of foreign experts associated with the development of Afghan music, especially in Radio Afghanistan, the pamphlet includes a number of special tunes most of which belong to the mountainous areas and the eastern, southern and south-western parts of Afghanistan.

KABUL, Aug. 5.—The provincial directors of education yesterday morning discussed some of their difficulties with officials in the Ministry of Education.

Although their official meetings in the Ministry and the Institute of Education have ended, they will remain in the capital till the end of the week.

KABUL, Aug. 5.—Internal Doctors of the Medical College accompanied by Professor of Preventive Medicine in the College, visited the Microbiology Department in the Institute of Public Health yesterday afternoon.

Dr. Abdul Sattar Nazar, Chief of the Department, showed them a specimen of the cholera-infected matter and explained to them the results of investigations made in this regard.



**PARK CINEMA:**  
At 2.30, 5.30, 8, 10 p.m. American film **RANCHO NOTORIOUS**.

**KABUL CINEMA:**  
At 2, 5, 7.30, p.m. New Indian film **MADAR ANDIA**

**BEHZAD CINEMA:**  
At 2, 5, 6.30 p.m. Russian film with Tajiki translation.

**ZAINEB CINEMA:**  
At 5, 7.30, 9.30 p.m. Indian film **GHAZAL**.



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